

120
A D V I C E

T O T H E

*Gentlemen Freeholders,
Citizens and Burgeſſes,*

And all others that have a

J U S T R I G H T

T O S E N D

R E P R E S E N T A T I V E S

T O

P A R L I A M E N T

I N

S O U T H - B R I T A I N .

Printed in the Year 1710.

ADVICE

TO THE

Gentlemen Freeholders,

Citizens and Burgesses

And all others that have a

RIGHT

TO CHOOSE

REPRESENTATIVES

TO

PARLIAMENT

IN

SOUTH-BRITAIN

Printed in the Year 1710.

Gentlemen,

I Having had the Honour of Serving my late Master, that most Glorious and Heroick Prince, King *William*, with my Sword in my Hand, in the Field, and Fighting for the true Preservation of this Noble Constitution, both in Church and State; I think it my Duty to my Country, to give the truest Light I am capable of Discovering, by what Observations I have had an Opportunity of making, since I have had the Honour of being in my most Noble Prince's Service; being the only Service I can now pretend to, since my Infirmities will not give me leave to serve my Country any longer in the Field.

You must not expect me to express myself in a methodical Manner, being at my Court in the Country, distant from old Acquaintance, and not being a Scholar, made me unmindful of keeping a Diary, which I am now too sensible I want to assist me in this my Undertaking; not doubting, but this will find some of my old Acquaintance, that will do me that Justice, as to affirm to you, this is not a Fiction of my own. Be pleas'd to take it in this uncourteous and abrupt Manner, Soldier-like, being lead into this Language, and taught it by that Gentleman, and G---Mr. S--- in the Grand Assembly of this Nation.

Gentlemen,

Dr. S---ch---rel's Case, having been determin'd before the Supreme Court of Judicature, hath occasion'd many warm Debates in my Neighbourhood, not only in publick Meetings, but in private Conversation, and a great many of those that differ'd with him in Principles of Religion; and others, that were indifferent as to the Worship of a Deity, have been most Outrageously disturb'd, because a greater Punishment was not inflict'd on him; insomuch that it hath occasion'd the more Curious to make a farther Enquiry into the Matter, and to examine his Case more strictly, the better to inform themselves (if possible) from whence all that inveterate Heat and Animosity could arise, from what that Gentleman express'd in that Sermon. And much more

Inquisitiveness hath it made, because your Representatives that did not approve of it, did not order it immediately to the Flames, by a Vote of their House, when they had so great a Majority of their Sides, and so good a President before them, as the burning the B. of *S--f--ry's* Book, and then it could not at such a critical Juncture (when treating of a Peace) have given our Enemies abroad such an Encouragement, as to believe us almost in the same Circumstances as we were in about the Year Forty-two. But the warm Zealots, full of Expectation at that Time, could not contain themselves, but openly told us, that there was something more to be done; and that it was the luckiest thing that could have happen'd to them, they having such a M---ty of their Side in b--th H--es. And that they had four great Persons, the most Ingenious, and the cunningest Statesmen in the Kingdom, that would manage the Matter to the best Advantage.

Gentlemen,

If you please to look back to the Beginning of His late Majesty's Reign, and His ever to be lamented, and never to be forgotten Princess, Queen *Mary*, there you will find a Court of the true Nobility of this Kingdom, such as the D. of O---d, E---ls D---by, *Sh--bury*, M---grave, P---b---ke, N---gham, R---ch---ter; those, I presume to name, having been call'd to the Assistance of their late Majesties Council, from Time to Time, and likewise serv'd His late Majesty in His greatest Places of Trust, and being now in View. And as for the Rest of that Wise Council, I refer to the *Present State of England*, then printed; and Her Majestick Countenance at the Head of them. With what Serenity and Steadiness of Mind, did She sway the Scepter in His Majesty's Absence? In Her Days, there durst no Attempts be made on Her Church. She would suffer no such Person, knowingly, to be at the Head of Her Council. And no sooner was that sacred and wonderful Majestick Head laid down (which unexpressible Loss to this Nation, at that time, I cannot presume to comprehend to this Day) and left that Noble Prince Disconsolate to Himself, who thereupon betook Himself intirely to His old Mistress, His Army; but up start four Gent--- at the Head of His C---l then well known by the Names of Mr. *J. S---*, Mr. *T. W---*, Mr. *Cherry R---*, and Mr. *C. M---*; which with their Serpents and Artificial Politicks, made it their Business to blast the Reputations of

the greatest of Her Favourites; and His Majesty being oblig'd to go abroad, and leaving a Regency from Time to Time to the chief Management of some of those Gentlemen; How immediately did they insinuate the King, and made him believe that most of the greatest Nobility, and the best Gentlemen in the Kingdom (as for Estates) were disaffected to His Government, when they had actually given all the Proofs to the contrary, that became good Subjects, by taking the Oaths appointed by Law, and with Chearfulness paid their Taxes. With what Disrespect did that Gentleman that us'd to set Tossing his Head in the Corner, upon the Right Hand of the Chair, in the Hall of C---, treat some of your Representatives, that in those Days served you Faithfully, without taking Places or Rewards, and scorn to partake of His extravagant Entertainments, or taste His --- or Burgundy Wines? Which Stratagems drew the unguarded Gentleman in at the beginning of a S---ns, and into some remarkable V---e; and after that, it was as rare to find Him desert the Cause, as a Soldier his Colours, before his Officers Face. How can that Gentleman and his Friends justify their Proceedings in managing the publick Revenue, in running the Nation into so many M---s in Debt, when they had so much Room? Why did they not give substantial F---ds, or make it Death for any Person to Stock-Job the Credit of the N---tion, when the Majority of the H--- were so great of their Side? What an Abuse was that upon the Nation to put on Foot a Subscription for the Currency of Ex..... Notes or Bills; and let such B.....gers subscribe a great many of them then in the M..... and in the P..... and to receive such large Interest for nothing; and force the poor Soldier to assign his Pay at twenty and thirty Pounds discount, to go into the Field? And was it not plain that their Design was to get almost the whole C..... of the Kingdom into their Hands, by setting up L.....s, and Establishing a B....k, and a N.... E.... I.... C....? But some will tell you, those Contrivances were on purpose to be Stock-jobb'd privately, by their own Agents, and in order to draw into their Interest the Money'd-Men, to get them into their Clutches, and to make a stand against the honest Country Gentlemen of Estates: Which deficient F.....ds have occasion'd Taxes to be laid on the Subject, almost for Ages, to save the N.....n's Credit, which I am afraid, the P.....le in time of P.... will be too sensible of. And it is very observable, that more Coaches are now wear-

ing the Pavements in the City of *L...don*, whose Owners about sixteen Years ago had very little, and many of them broken Tradesmen and Footmen, known to wear their Masters Liveries; and those Coaches maintain'd chiefly by what they got formerly in Places, and by the Art of Stock-jobbing; than were seen in the Streets, of all the Country Gentlemen, twenty Years ago. And from whence could all that come, but from your Estates? How came it to pass that those four Gentlemen, then steering the H...m, without whose Advice, the K.... did very little, let the *J...* forfeited Estates be as it were wrested from His M.... contrary to His Royal P...fe to his S.....ts? What great Disorders and Feuds did they put the Nation into, in privately Meeting His Majesty at the *L. R....* at *Greenwich*, at His Return from Abroad, and prevail'd with Him to dissolve the Parliament, a great many Members being then come to Town, and others on the Road, expecting then a S.....ns, which P..... had given greater Proofs of its Loyalty to His Majesty, than any for several Years before, by giving His Majesty what he ask'd, and with much more Chearfulness, and much Earlier? What Stratagems and Amusements were made use of in sending their Circular Letters, with private Reflexions, to their private Friends, in the several Counties, a little before Elections, which occasion'd so much Difference in Families, that it set Father against Son, and Brother against Brother, and all those Animosities as yet not reconcil'd? Nor did they stick there, but endeavour'd to make a Misunderstanding in the greatest of Families. What a most infamous and scandalous Paper came out, call'd the *Black-List*, with Puff.....n....t, then said contriv'd by the M...se, wherein a great Number of the most considerable Gentlemen of the Nation, both for Birth and Estates, were nam'd and accus'd of being in a *French* Interest, and receiving *French* Money? And another List several Years after that, call'd the *Takers*, which follow'd the Dissolution of another Parliament, which accus'd most of the same Gentlemen a second time of being in a *French* Interest? And did not those Gentlemen's great Agent, the B. of S..... make a publick Entertainment for that purpose at S.....y, and pull'd out of his Pocket one of those scandalous Lists, a great many Gentlemen then present, and told them, he was desir'd to let them know, that those Persons nam'd in that List, were not fit Persons to be chosen in the ensuing Parliament, for such and such Reasons and when their Interest could not carry it fairly by

Polling in the Field, was not the Legion sent to hector at the Commons Doors? Gentlemen, pray remember how discreetly and calmly did some of your Representatives behave themselves to those Gentlemen; tho' the Serjeant came into the House and made his Complaint against them, for their rude Behaviour, when in his Custody. The House ordered no Impeachments against them, but pass'd by the great Affront, rather than give any Occasion, or a Handle to any Person Disaffected to the Government, to take any Advantage by it, either at home or abroad. How can three of those Gentlemen answer the bringing this heavy War, in great measure, upon this Nation, by advising his late Majesty to the great Dishonour of this Nation, and his Satisfaction, to almost break his Faith with Princes, and to act so secretly in that Partition Treaty, as to consent to the dividing part of the Spanish Monarchy, the King of Spain then living; and at that time one of our Grand Allies, and he not acquainted with it? And for so great a Politician, and so well acquainted with the Laws of this Land, to put the Record Book of Exchequer to a blank Parchment, where there was Room enough to have given away all the West-Indies, and in that manner send it abroad?

Gentlemen, it did not appear, if truly consider'd, that his late Majesty, who had as noble a discerning Spirit as any of those four Gentlemen can pretend to, did think himself in the Hands of the most just and wisest Council in the Kingdom, when he was heard to say, *That those Gentlemen minded their own Business more than his; and that he never knew before, what it was to come into the Hands of such greedy Courtiers.* And, pray, remember what Uneasiness they caus'd him, so that he could not think himself Easy in his own Place at Kingston. And, contrary to his Instructions, did they not put him upon forcing his Servants near to his Person, to be as they would have them, or must no longer serve him? Witness Sir C. H. And nothing makes it more plainly appear, that he did not think himself in the true Interest of his Kingdom, by his changing Hands so often, and calling to his Assistance several of those Noble Lords, from time to time, which are known to be endued with all the Qualifications that make them truly Noble, and have been always ready to attend their Prince or Princess, when they pleas'd

with their Prince or Princess's Safety and Honour, and the true Interest of the Nation; (otherwise retired). And have stood in the Gap, in the worst of Times. And may their Names be enter'd in our Annals, that we and our distant Posterities may ever honour them and theirs, as long as there shall be a Being here.

Gentlemen,

The Question may very well be ask'd, how those four Gentlemen came to have such an Interest in this Kingdom? But if you please to remember, how often his late Majesty went Abroad, and left the Civil Administration, in a great measure, to those Gentlemen, that had in their Recommendation and Disposing, for a great many Years, almost all the Places in the Kingdom, both Spiritual and Temporal, (and at Sea too). And, did not the whole running Cash of the Kingdom pass three or four times thro' one or two of their Hands, and no Acc---pts were suffer'd to be look'd into? Were not the Oeconomy of the Fleet, and the publick Accompts of the Nation, often mov'd for by the Country Gentlemen? Which Motions were occasion'd by several Complaints made to the H--- of Officers then in Places, for mis---ying the P---ck M---y. And were not those Gentlemen's Friends always in the H--- ready to screen them? There being generally 150 Gent---n in Places, and as many more lustily promis'd. And were the Accompts ever look'd into, until an Act obtain'd by the Country Gentlemen for that purpose? And did it not appear, that Mr. Cherry R. had near a M---n and a Half of the Publick Money of the Nation to account for, almost two Years after he was out of his Place of T.? This I refer to the Oeconomy of the Ex---r. And was it not said, he offer'd an Accompt, to pass by P. S. and it was refus'd? And how it pass'd at last, I am altogether a stranger.

And those four Gentlemen being Persons of great Ingenuity, and of ingenuous Dispositions, where they pleased to place them, joined with other Artifices, have had great Opportunities of making their Interest very Considerable in this Kingdom, in obliging a great many L---ds both S---al and T---al, as well as C---s. How many Gentlemen, from small Livings to great Dignities, have been prefer'd chiefly by the Interest of those four Gentlemen? And many private Gentlemen, and inferiour Persons, almost innumerable. And did not they make the Nation too?

of their Interest, when they, at the beginning of this Reign, kept the Commons, and the rest of the Nobility of the Kingdom at a Bay, under a Pretence of making a Remonstrance of the Grievances of the Nation, (which I could never find the N—n reapt any Benefit by,) and stop the P——g of the P——ck M——y Bills for a considerable Time; and was it not said that they Hector'd the Great General, and Treasure; which was in Terms, as much as to say, Either let us have what we expect, or Her M—— shall not have those Bills to Pass to Equip Her Fl—t, or Her A—y take the Field. What Advice could be given, or Expedient found out at the Conclusion of a Sessions, when a great many of the Commons were gone down into the Country, and the Armies almost upon Motion to take the Field. You must either comply with them, or else at that time run the Hazard of breaking the Confederacy, in not being able to make good your Agreement, (with the Allies) as to point to Time. And did not one of those Gentlemen make a Trip soon after into the North? And what strange Advice follow'd? But that Storm being happily blown over by an Act, I will say no more.

I cannot but observe to you, Gentlemen, how industriously, upon all Occasions, they, and their Party would Insinuate into all People, that they are the true Friends to that Illustrious Family of the House of *Hanover*, as the Succession now stands, and I hope ever will. I would have those Gentlemen know; that that happy Succession-Bill was not settled, when their Friends had the Majority in the House of Commons. It was first moved, and carried on by the true affectionate, old *English* Churchmen, that have Duty and Obedience to Monarchy, in their Veins.

And, I hope, for ever will fear God in that good Way, and Honour, and Obey their Lawful Sovereign. Is it not admirable to think, that a great many of your Representatives should, at the end of a long and expensive War, when scarce a Private Family, throughout this Kingdom, but hath lost either a Child, or near Relation; besides, having with great Chearfulness paid their Taxes; and a great many of the Ancient Handicraft-Tradesmen, with great Difficulties, maintain'd their Families, and brought up their Children in their Way of

Trade, and served Apprentisships for Seven Years, according to the accustomed Law of the Land; in Expectation that their Children might assist them in their Old Age. And that a great Number of your M—— at that time, when an Honourable Peace was expected, that they shou'd pass a G—— N——tion Bill, that gives as great a Privilege to a Fo——ner, (if not a greater) than any of our own Countrymen; in order to invite all the B——gers from all Parts of the World, to come and Underwork you, and eat the Bread out of your Mouths; and this you have got by being fond of a Gent—— that flattered you with good Words, and spent a little Money amongst you at an Election. I cannot apprehend the great Motive they had in their Minds to do it, unless to make their Party stronger, and to oblige those Four Gentlemen, which consults all those Matters in their Juncto, and bids them then go on. So that if the same Methods be pursued, as of late Years, in chusing Members for C——tions, the H—— of C——s, in a little time, may be filled with Foreigners. For I have observed, that of late Years, a great many Corporations, nay, I may say, some Counties in the South Part of *Great Britain*, have sent Representatives to Parliament, that the honest Freeholders never see, or heard of until a few Days before the Elections.

And in several Corporations, it is now become a thing in Fashion, and almost as frequently done, as some of them sends Members to Parliament, to Chuse a Gentleman, (and very often not so) upon a great Persons Recommendatory Letter, which pass as well down as a good Estate; and very often a Person that hath not a Foot of Land in the Kingdom; which, if that Person was sent on another Errand, as to borrow a Hundred Pound of that Corporation, I presume he might return without it, for want of a good Security. Therefore I wou'd desire to know, what Security those Electors take of such a Person, for their Religion, Estates, and all that's dear to them? And how precarious may not such Proceedings make this our Noble Constitution, both in Church and State; which ought to be esteem'd, as it is truly in itself, the best Constitution in the World; which cost our great Ancestors, as you may read of in the Old Histories, vast Treasures, and a great deal of Noble *British* Blood, to Hand it down to us? Those Gentlemen, in those Days,

looked upon themselves as your Servants, and esteem'd you as their Masters, and were as tender of your Liberties and Properties, as their own; they did not take upon them as Masters, as soon as you had chose them. What Noble Laws have they left us, short, but sweet. Those Laws appears to be made with clean Hearts, and clean Hands; which were wonderfully preserved by my Glorious Master, King *William*, that came to save them at the brink of Ruin.

Gentlemen,

You may remember that it was commonly discourf'd, and as generally believed, in a late Reign, that the great Statesman S——, became an Apostate to betray his Masters Secrets. And if so great a Person as that durst venture such a Leap in the Dark, for to support his Ambition, what, may not the Gentlemen of a small Estate, or the necessitous Person that you let into your Corporations, do for a Place, or other private Rewards. Therefore I hope, Gentlemen, you will take more care for the future, and not let this our Noble Constitution, which of late Years hath cost us so much Blood, and Treasure, in hopes to preserve it, be insensibly stoln away from us, by the specious Pretences of Cunning and Designing Men at Home.

Gentlemen,

Tho' my Thoughts appear before you in an obscure Manner, I hope you will be so charitable, as to suspend your censuring them, until you may have an Opportunity of being better inform'd, by *Impartial* Judges, and not look on me as a common Incendiary; for I do here declare, as I must hereafter answer it in another World, that I have no Impious End in it; but having had a greater Opportunity of observing Turns of State, than those at a greater Distance, makes me hope, that what I here send you, may be a Means to heal all Breaches, and not to make them wider; and to put us upon the old Establish'd, Good Government, that the old Laws of Liberty, and Property, may hereafter run in its Antient Channel, and that every Man may sit quiet under his own Vine, without being alarm'd with Jealousies, or Fears. By your prudent Choice in your next Elections, when it

I shall please our most Gracious Sovereign to call a New Parliament, that the Plain Dealer may take Place of the Artificial Politician.

I heartily beg of you, Gentlemen, that you will make it your great Care to chuse those Gentlemen that are most affectionately Dutiful to Her most Sacred Majesty, and of Her Church; and that they will be as nice, and careful, of Her Sacred Person, and Honour, as their own Lives; that she may always be as she hath been hitherto, and cannot be otherwise of Her self, *but Semper eadem*; and that those that are of a different Persuasion to Her Church, may not have any Opportunity given them, of calling those of Her Sacred Majesty's Church, A Persecuting People, which very lately they have been upbraided with. If you please to recollect your selves, Her Gracious Majesty hath been pleased, from Time to Time, to express Her Royal Mind from the Throne; as if Her Royal Heart was fix'd upon Three or Four Acts, to be kept inviolable. *The Succession Act*, on that Illustrious Family of the House of *Hanover*. *The Union Act*. *The Toleration Act*. Not forgetting our Friends, *The Quakers Act*. Now Gentlemen, I cannot but believe, that all the good Christians of the Church of *England* doe verily believe, that there are really good People, and of Consciences truly Scrupulous, of all Persuasions. Those ways of Worship having been breath'd into them by their Relations, in their tender Ages, which are almost become a second Nature. And to my certain Knowledge, a great many of the most considerable Persons of most those Persuasions, that differ with the Church of *England*, as by Law Establish'd, in its Discipline of Worship, have really express'd a great Concern some Years ago, to see so many of their Friends so much mistaken, as to concern themselves, and to be so warm in Matters of Government; and have declared to me, that if their Friends did but really consider their own Interest. and theirs, they wou'd not concern themselves any further, than to save their Right of Voting.

For they all own, that it was the Church of *England* Party that gave them their *Toleration Act*; and they could not believe that those Gentlemen of that Church, that had given them that Liberty, wou'd ever deprive them of it. So that I hope you will remember, Gentlemen,

to remove all Jealousies; ask that Question in Time, and put your next Representatives in Mind to observe those Laws, (which I do declare sincerely from my Heart, that I never did hear that any of that Party ever intended in the least to violate them,) and not let the Righteous suffer with the Wicked, it being against the Laws above. And most of our Laws being Grounded upon those Heavenly Laws; I do not in the least doubt, but those Four Laws will be kept inviolable; which I take to be the chiefest Expedient to make us all shake Hands, and forget old Stories. And that our most Gracious Sovereign may have that great Satisfaction, which she hath so often wish'd for, and endeavour'd to accomplish, of seeing us Love one another, as good Christians, and become Her most Dutiful, and Obedient Subjects. There is one Act, that of late Years hath been obtain'd, which I beg leave to put you in Mind of; which, with Submission, I think you all ought to value, as you value all that's near, and dear, to you. That most valuable Act, call'd, *The Triannual Act*, and never give way, either for the Suspending of it, or Repealing of it; for it is, in my Opinion, the best Act that hath been obtain'd, for the Safety of Her Majesty, and Her Subjects Liberties, for several Reigns. If you chuse a Gentleman that's your Neighbour, you know what Religion he is of, and what his Estate is; therefore in all Probability he will not injure you, (if not a Friend to the Juncto) for if he does, he hurts himself. Now to chuse a Person that hath only the Reputation of an Estate in another County, or a vast Rich Man in Money, as he's generally called, there you may very easily be deceived; for several Persons have sometimes the Reputation of an Estate, and yet not a Freeholder, and almost nothing, (as in the Case of a private Trust, and a Widows Jointure.) And as for the Money'd Person, that's generally a random Guess. But allowing him a great Money'd Person, he can never be so proper to Represent either a County, or Corporation, as that Gentleman, that hath a good old Stake in the Hedge, that will not swerve. For if a Question shou'd come to be put in the H — of C —, Whether the Gentlemen will please, to have a Shilling more laid on Land, and Trade; or on the Money'd Man? There he certainly drops you; for he's for the B — k, and

and E——I——C——ies, and other Places, where he can make *Twenty per Cent.* Besides, how can a Person that does not Live amongst you, so naturally Represent your Grievances, as the Gentleman, your Neighbour, that suffers with you; which will certainly make him more diligent to throw off the Yoke? I am in a Maze to think, that those Four Gentlemen that have made it their Business, and Study, to make the Commonality, from Time to Time, believe them to be the only Persons that have preserved the Liberties of the Subjects. And for those Gentlemen the last Se——s, to make a Jest of a most extraordinary B-ll, sent up to their H—— from the C——ns, relating to this Noble Constitution; (a B-ll for appointing a certain Number of Officers that were thought necessary to sit in the H—— of C——,) and that those Four Gentlemen, with their specious Pretences, shou'd, with Indignation, be for the throwing it out.

I am very much concern'd to find, that those Gentlemen, with their smooth Tongues, have occasion'd so many Persons to be reflected on, most of them undeservedly, which are almost become the common Discourse of every Publick House; which Persons being most of them so worthy, and innocent in themselves, I omit—— most of them, having honest Hearts, and just Minds, wherein no Deceit can have a Being. Those worthy innocent Persons, as yet but Men, may be liable to Mistakes in Politicks, having so much the Thoughts of Gratitude in their Hearts, and the Gentleman Part, so much in their Minds; and being locked up in their Studies from the Conversation of the Commonalty of Mankind; cannot but respect the Gentleman, and much more their Benefactor; believing, that no Man of Honour cou'd have the Assurance to speak an Untruth to their Faces, with a Design to mislead them. Therefore, if by chance such a Person, made up of the old Leaven, and cannot be purged of it, had been to wait on them, and had prepossess them with a Mistake; it's the Politician, and not them, that ought to be blamed.

For, if one of those Four Gentlemen could have once the Assurance to affirm an Untruth to the Faces of almost all the Gentlemen of *England*; and if I said all, it cannot be thought very improper, because they at that Time re——ted all. What might not such a Person avouch in private to the greatest Subject in this Kingdom; and at his Re——n on the other side the Water toss his Health, and drinks it by a rediculing Name in the Juncto.

Now, the inferior Persons in Places, they have generally such a Notion of Gratitude, (which I look upon to be the noblest Virtue Mankind can be endowed with, provided kept within its due Bounds) that they think, if a great Person put them into Places wherein they Live handsomely, and Maintain their Families, they almost think that all that's dear to them must be due to that Person, and not to deny him any thing he asks of them. Therefore I shall only take upon me to tell those Persons what an honest Gentleman saith of Gratitude, and leave the Application to themselves.

We must look Deep, and search into the Law of Nature, and see what that Taught those that lived under its Government. Now the Law of Nature we all know obliges every Man to the Duty of Gratitude, and to acknowledge his Benefactors. It is a Principle implanted in every one of us to love, respect, and be thankful to him that doth us good: And the greater this Good is, and the oftner received, the greater are our Obligations to Thankfulness. Now God is our great Preserver and Guide through the Maze of this World, and in Him we Live, Move, and have our Being, and every Thing we can expect here. And although we meet with many earthly Benefactors, yet they are all not only Inferior, Secondary, and Subordinate, but also Instruments, Ministers, (not of their own) but of his Gifts. And therefore whatsoever Thankfulness is due to them, ought to be redoubled, multiplied, and centred in Him, who is the Original of all good Gifts, and the first Mover to them.

And is it not wonderful to think, that such most abominable and intolerable Names and Distinctions should be thrown amongst us, as *High-Church* and *Low-Church*; certainly it must be the old Serpent it self that invented

that, in hopes that it might happen to the Church, as to the House mention'd in the Scripture, which can have no other natural Tendency than to give a Handle, not only to all its profess'd Enemies of all Persuasions, but to the Atheistical and Lukewarm Christians to chime in together, to make these impetuous Assaults against the Church of *England* as by Law establish'd. And its very plain all this proceeds from the Junctio.

And is it not strange to think, that Three of those Gentlemen have never so much as look'd back and consider'd what they were, and what they have got, and from whence those immense Sums they have, either in Banks here or abroad, or in their strong Chests, must have consequently come? That at their first Complement they made their last Master, put them all together, were not worth Ten thousand Pounds, and are now look'd upon amongst their own Friends to be worth near half a Million, and can assist their great Friends in a Day's Notice to an immense Sum. And for those Three Gentlemen, and the other, that Values himself upon spending betwixt Twenty and Thirty Thousand Pounds since the Revolution, in Making, as he calls them, honest Boys in P——, which had been much more for his Honour to applied it another Way. That those Four Gentlemen, and some of their particular Friends should take upon them to hector and abuse several of the ancient good Lords, and the best Nobility in the Kingdom, when arguing for the known Constitution of the Land, and upbraid them to their Faces, with almost the same Language as the *Black List* did the honest Country Gentlemen, when they could not answer their learn'd Arguments with Strength of Reason. I never could hear or read of such Ungentleman-like Language used in that A—— A—— until those Gentlemen came there. With what Rudeness and Incivilities have they treated that Worthy Noble P. the D. of L——ds from time to time, by reason of his great Age encourgaed them to, thinking when his Back was turn'd they should see his Face no more. And does Three of those Gentlemen think they have appear'd to have had a Gentleman's Education from their Youths, not to pay a common Respect to that Noble Lord, who their great Master esteem'd as his good Friend to his last. And next to

that

that Worthy Prince they owe their Coaches and Six Horses to, for making the Match betwixt that Royal Couple, which he, at a critical Time, prevail'd with his late Master King *Charles* the Second to consent to, or they had been no more than what I call them still. And after that was Instrumental, and had a greater Share in the Revolution than any Subject in this Kingdom. And had his first Request been granted, that he made to the late King at his coming to Town from out of the *North*, it would have saved this Nation above Six Millions of Money, and above Twenty Thousand brave Soldiers Lives. He desir'd that Prince immediately to dispatch Six Men of War (at that time ready to sail) with Twenty Thousand Arms to be sent to *Ireland* to arm the Protestants. And *Tyrconnell* after that was heard to say, If it had been done at that Time, the Kingdom was in such a Confusion, that he should have delivered up the Keys of *Dublin*. But his Indisposition of Health prevented him waiting on his Prince the next Day, and for Ten Days, which gave an Opportunity to others to divert that Advice. What scandalous Reflections did that Noble P. D. of *B---gham* meet with lately? And, what scandalous Reflections have been rais'd on that Noble P. the E. of *R---ch-ster*? And, as for that Noble P. the E. of *N---gham*, what scandalous Reflections hath he met with; and how did they Bate him from time to time when Sec---ry of S---te, on purpose to gain their Point? With what Incivilities did some of the Judges meet with, chiefly, by those Gentlemens Management and Behaviour? And did not Mr. *W---*'s Fool carry his Master's Insolence with him into the Country, and there Insult the Judge of Assize upon the Bench? What signifies your good Laws, Gentlemen, that your honest Representatives make, if the Interpreters of the Law must be suffer'd to be Brow-beaten for judiciously giving their Opinions in any Place where they are legally called? It was a noble Saying of that great and good Man, the Lord Chief Justice *H---les*, "That Popery, and
 " other Sectaries, could never have a ruling Power
 " in this Noble Constitution, unless let in by the
 " Sc---let Robes in *West---Hall*. But thanks
 be to God, we are in no danger there. But by that

you see what great Deference ought to be paid those Worthy Persons, when so great Weight lies upon their Shoulders.

I hope I may affirm this Matter of Fact to all People whatever; and it cannot be denied me, that it has been the honest Country Gentlemen of Estates, that have chiefly maintain'd this long and heavy War without Places, and not those Gentlemen in Places. Therefore I would desire the Favour of all Persons whatever, to look once more on that Scandalous Title of that Paper, called, *The Black List*, and examine their Names and Estates; and there you will find (excepting a few) a substantial Part of the true old Bank of England, that have generously, out of their own Pockets, in a great Measure, supported this War, for above these Twenty Years, and the Glory of the Crown, and the Honour of this Nation. And after all that great Service done, must they to this Day be so requited, as to be so characterized and stigmatized with those detestable Names, which does not only strike at their Lives, but at their Estates, and by such R—, as ought to be severely handled. Such as *T—lands* and *Reviews* which are known to be kept for such Purposes; which occasions me to appear after this Manner, in hopes the Nation may be no longer imposed upon. Can any Person to this Day say, That any Noble Peer that has been reflected on in that barbarous Manner; or one of those Gentlemen named in that List, have been legally accused or committed for what that Odious Paper accuses them of. Which Printer could never be known that I could hear of to this Day; but their great Favourite was always suspected for it, which appears very much in Print now. Certainly such Usage was never heard of in any Foreign Nation; nor never would have been born but by that true Noble Body of the Church of England, that never could yet Learn, and I hope never will, the Discipline of Rebellion. How can any Rational Person and Impartial Judge believe, That this Nation can be ever settled, or bear such Usage any longer from those Gentlemen and their Tools, that have from time to time (setting aside those Persons

in

in Places, and those Partakers of the Spoil) disrespected fully used and abused, above Three Parts of the best Nobility and Gentlemen in the Kingdom. And I am certain, that no Person can justify them, but those that have shar'd of the Spoil, and those that have been mistakenly insnar'd by them. What can Gentlemen believe can be the Reason, for those Four Gentlemen seemingly to have a greater Concern for the Welfare of this Nation, than half the Nobility of the Nation besides? That in the late Reign, to blind the People, gave their Private Cabal the Name of the *Kit-Cat-Club*; and now its very well known to most People, that they Value themselves upon the Junto. And I Appeal to the Impartial Judges that have had an Opportunity of observing Affairs of State. If it was ever known before, or heard of, that Subjects of their Prince or Prince's Council, should take upon them to keep a private Cabal of their own, and consult and prepare Matters agreeable to their own Fancies, and after that, propose them above. And that those Four Gentlemen, being the Cabinet of that Factious Meeting, should so arrogantly of themselves, unknown to the Grand Council of the Nation, prepare, and privately propose Matters to Parliament. Certainly such Indignities were never known to be offered before, either to the Crown or Nation, but by those Gentlemen. I must confess, If they were known to be more Religious, or more Virtuous, than the rest of the Nobility; Or if I could have prevail'd with my self to have thought them of Consciences truly Scrupulous, and that they had laid out their immense Sums in Purchasing of Land in this Kingdom (those would have been convincing Reasons) and made me more Tenderer in my Expression, which I am too sensible of the Ungentleman Part, I act in it. But when those Gentlemen have made it their Business, ever since they have been Courtiers, to amuse the honest Part of this Kingdom, and support their Interest by Reflections in the highest Nature, I think my self obliged to do my Native Country-men that Justice, as to let them know it, and to tell those Four Gentlemen the Truth. Now, Three of those Four Gentlemen not being married, and not

having Children of their own to enjoy their Riches, and publickly Living after the manner of Libertines, and to this Day keeping their fashionable M———s. What does such Persons value what Confusion they throw the Nation into, to carry on their Designs and unlimited Ambition; have they not once or twice thrown the Nation almost into Convulsions?

Nay, I cannot think they will stick at insinuating into the Confederacy, their poisonable Faction, in order to support their Interest, having made Use of such like Stratagems before.

Why could not one of those Gentlemen have thought of retiring, and follow'd the Example of that worthy Person, Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, not inferior to him in any Respect; and taken with him the other Two, and retir'd with their great Depeculations, and Impunities, when such fair Opportunities have offer'd? That worthy Lord retreated with a lean Sorrow, and left behind him some of his good Works. He made it not his Business to create a Faction in the Kingdom; he let no such R——— as a T———d visit him.

But I find Modesty hath left them, and that they have been so long G——— at the Helm, that they can scarce think themselves Subjects; and that makes them value themselves, in being called the Junctio: Which appears to me, as if nothing less than an Ar———cy of their own Making, will please them.

Gentlemen,

I want Words to express the great Concern, and Sorrow, I labour under, to find that our present most Glorious and Gracious, Sacred Majesty, Queen Anne, should have so just Occasion to mind us of what great Things She hath done for us, unworthy and ungrateful People; and more particularly for the Church of England, as by Law Establish'd; which if we, Her underserving Subjects, would but do Her Sacred Person Justice, must acknowledge Her to be the best of Queens that ever sway'd this Scepter; and hath done greater Things for this Nation, duly considered, both in Church and

and State, than all Her Predecessors before Her. Did not She give the finishing Stroke to that late Glorious Revolution, by privately withdrawing Her Sacred Person from the Court, as soon as She heard that His late Majesty was Landed in this Kingdom; and took along with Her that worthy Bishop of *L—don*, to Conduct Her Royal Person to *N—gham*? And were not all the Eyes of the People in this Nation, at that Time, fix'd on Her Royal Person? She being, at that Time, the next lawful Heiress to the Crown. (Her Royal Sister, then Abroad, excepted.) What a Liveliness and Courage, did Her Royal Presence give to His late Majesty's Friends? And what a Damp, and Tremidity, did it strike in the other Party? Which appear'd to be a Providential Thing, filling His Late Majesty's Enemies with Amazement, in making those hold their Hands, which otherwise might have opposed; which made every thing pass so easily over; without the Effusion of very little Blood. What great Discretion, and Majestick Behaviour, did She shew, all the last Reign, when there were not wanting those, that lay perdue to observe all Motions? When the same Faction run very high, in those Days, She did not in the least intermeddle; and when it pleas'd the King of Kings to order Her Sacred Majestick Person, Her just *British* Right, and to appoint Her His Vicegerent here, by placing this, Her lawful Crown, upon Her Glorious Head. With what Weight did She, good Lady, receiv'd it? Burden'd with Taxes, Surrounded with Clouds; with a Legacy left Her by Her late Royal Brother, (a Scheme of this War) by the Advice and Contrivance, of Three of those Gentlemen I mention'd before; which Her most Sacred Majesty was in Honour oblig'd to pursue, being adjudged so by Her Wise Councils, for the Interest of Her Kingdoms, and the Safety of Her People. With what Majestick Steadiness, Sereneness of Mind, Clemency, and Evenness of Temper, hath She shew'd from the beginning of Her Reign? Her Royal Mind was above the Thoughts of remembering any Incivilities, or Indignities, shewn to Her Royal Person in the late Reign. It hath been Her Delight, and great Care, to make good Her just Title of being the true Defen-

Defender of the Faith, and promoting the true Interest of Her own Church, without making any Distinctions, or giving any Occasion for those of Her Subjects, of another Persuasion, in the least to complain. And how graciously bountiful hath She been to her Inferior Clergy? And what a great Run of Success hath it pleased God to give to Her Arms, thro' the whole Course of Her Reign, under the chief Command of Her great General, the Duke of M——^{gb}? And how wisely did She, by Her discreet and prudent Management, waite over a great and threatening Storm near at Home, by happily obtaining an Act for that Purpose? She, good Lady, hath been surrounded with nothing but weighty Concerns, and Cares Abroad, and with Uneasiness at Home; Besides other great Sorrows that are incident to other Families; and hath always given the Welfare and Quiet of Her People, the Preference of Her own; and hath deprived Her self of the true Satisfaction of Living, which the meanest of Her Subjects enjoys, under Her Auspicious Reign. Could any Thing more perspicuously appear, or trulier shew a Royal Majestick, sedate Judgment of Mind, than She was pleased to make Her Subjects an Eye-Witness of, in the late Trial, being so humble in Her own Opinion, as not to take upon Her Royal Self, the Determination of so Weighty an Affair, as She might have done, by Proroguing Her Parliament; but left it to the Grand Council of the Nation? And when it was brought to that Crisis, that She thought Her Majestick Person concern'd, how handsomely, and insensibly, did She interpose? Or what might not such outrageous Passions, and violent Proceedings have come to.

Good Lady! She hath seen no Halcion Days since She came to Her Crown. And after all those most Gracious Kindnesses, and unexpressable Favours done for Her People, can there be supposed a Subject here, in this Her Kingdom, that is not fill'd with true Duty and Obedience to that most Pious, most Just, most Good, and Majestick Queen. If there be that ungrateful Wretch in this Nation, that

t hath not a due Sense of his most affectionate
 dutifulness to Her Sacred Person; and can be so
 barbarous, as to entertain the least disrespectful
 Thought towards Her Royal Person, (nay even so
 much as in his Closet;) may a Dungeon be his
 fate, with Bread and Water, and not to enjoy
 his glorious Light more, until he be convinc'd of
 his Error, and heartily sorrowful for his barbarous
 Indutifulness, and great Ingratitude to the best of
 Queens:

F I N I S

path nor a due sense of his most affectionate
claims to Her Sacred Person; and can he be so
foolish as to entertain the least disrespectful
opinion towards Her Royal Person (may even so
be in his power) that a Dungeon be his
with Food and Water, and not to enjoy
honours like more, until he be convinced of
guilt, and finally rewarded for his dangerous
conduct, and be restored to the rank of



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